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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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Volume XXXIII......No. 299 RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES. BISHOF KER-

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION. BOARD OF CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.-REV. WM. R. CHURCH OF THE REPORMATION .- BISHOP VAIL

CHRIST CHURCH.-ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK CHURCH OF THE RESURBECTION. - REV. E. O.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR .- REV. J. M. PULLMAN. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.-REV. G. F.

EVERETT ROOMS.-SPIRITUALISTS. MES. ALLYN. FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH .-

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.-BRV. J. H.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.-REV. H. M. JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE 100TH ANNIVER MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT,-

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—SUNDAY SCHOOL—ADDRESSES SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.-REV. W.

ST. ANN'S PREE CHURCH.—REV. THOS. M. MARTIN. TRINITY CHURCH.-BISHOP ATKINSON. Morning. TRINITY CHAPEL -ADDRESSES. Evening.

UNIVERSITY-Washington square.-REV. S. S. SNOW

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Sunday, October 25, 1868.

THE NEWS

Europe.

on the recent speeches of Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley at Liverpool. The News thinks Mr. Johnson's charity toward Mr. Laird, who constructed th Alabama, applies equally to Semmes, who sailed her. The *Times* believes that England and the United States will be united without the ghost of

The Avenir National, the democratic organ of Paris, says that Ferdinand has declined the offer of the Spanish crown. It is asserted that the Duke of Montpensier would accept it.

The owner of the emigrant ship Leibnitz, who was prosecuted in Hamburg for cruelty to passengers during a voyage to New York, has been acquitted.

Australia.

Despatches from Australia state that the authorities have positive proof that the attempt to assassi nate Prince Alfred was the result of a deeply laid

South America. state that President Lopez has arrived at Viletta.

The insurgents in Cuba received another sever check a few days since. They attacked a Spanish gunboat which had just arrived at Mauaté, but were quickly defeated. The town was burned. The police of Havana have captured a Dominican and a gov ernment official, who, pretending to act as guid led the troops into an ambush, in which four soldier were taken prisoners and murdered. The city of Havana is quiet, although some uneasiness exists on account of the alarming reports in circulation. The Captain General has taken every precautionary ure to insure tranquillity, and as rainy season is over will commence an active campaign against the insurgents.

California of the effects of the late earthquake in the interior of the State. The old Mission of San José is a heap of ruins. The villages of San Leandro and Hay ward's are nearly destroyed, and theplamage to Red-wood City and San José is also very great. At Los Angeles, in the southern part of the State, but slight cks were experienced, and in the State of Nevada the earthquake was not felt.

The United States Sub-Treasurer in San Francisco shipped to the Treasury Department on Friday \$500,000 in gold, making \$8,000,000 in gold shipped by him since the 1st of January. Miscellaneous.

About eleven o'clock on Friday night, as the passenger train going north on the Hudson River Rail-road was nearing the village of Greenbush, opposite Albany, the smoking car, two passenger coac two sleeping cars were thrown from the track and completely demolished. One lady passenger w instantly killed and another passenger fatally injured, so that he died soon after. About forty passengers were more or less injured. The accid attributed to carelessness on the part of the rail-road company in not removing a defective rail.

A despatch from Little Rock reports the shooting of Hon. James Hinds, member of Congress from the Second district of Arkansas, while travelling through Monroe county. Mr. J. P. Brooks, who was in com pany with Mr. Hinds, is reported wounded, but not fatally. James Coosley is said to have been wou in the same county a few days since. Another despatch says these reports are discredited in Little Rock.

Another riot occurred last night in New Orleans in which four lives were lost. A negro club passed men. Upon reaching Canal street the riot commenced, and both clubs speedily dispersed. Three negroes were killed, and it is reported that one white man was also shot. The origion of the disturbance

is not stated. On the 20th inst. about fifty negroes entered the town of Dardanelle, Ark., and commenced firing into the houses of the white residents. The fire was returned and the negroes driven out of town. No casualties are reported.

The steamsnip Tillie, from this port for Galveston disabled her machinery when off the Florida coast, and in attempting to enter the harbor of Fernandina, Friday, she was struck in a north breaker. Her deck load was thrown overboard and the vessel towed into port by another steamer.

General Cassius Fairchild, United States Marshal of Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee yesterday from the effects of a wound received at the battle of

It is reported that the express robbers, Morton and Thompson, now in the Sandwich (Canada) jail, have compounded with the express com-panies by refunding \$55,000 of the stolen money. C. Kirkham, Agent for the Freedmen's

Bureau for Northeastern Texas, was murdered at Boston, Texas, on the 7th inst.

The City.

At yesterday's session of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention the principal business transactions was the passage of a new canon for the presentment and trial of ministers for certain offences defined. and the discussion of another in regard to marriage

On the 30th ult. Mr. Thomas Lynn, a grocer of Newark, N. J., came to this city for the purpose of purchasing goods, expecting to return the same evening, but has not since been heard of. Mr. Lynn was passionately attached to his family, had \$70,000 to his credit in bank, and as he had no reason for leaving it is feared be has met with foul play.

When he left home he took with him \$300. Some three months ago S. H. Germain, importer

young Hungarian of most insinuating address, and who eventually persuaded Mr. Germain to entrust him with goods to the value of \$17,000, which the Hungarian took to Chicago to dispose of. Mr. Germain has heard nothing of his customer since his departure for Chicago, although he has had detectives searching for him for the last two months.

The Gamble poisoning case, which has caused so much excitement in Rockiand county for several weeks past, has at length been decided by the discharge of the accused—Mr. Gambie and Mrs. Hujus. After the discharge by Justice Bogert the evidence was laid before the Grand Jury of Rockland county, but that body failed to find anything in it upor which to bring an indictment and the suspected parties were accordingly set at liberty.

In accordance with the retrenchment policy o the government in reducing the status of the navy to a peace basis, all seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen on board the receiving ship at the Brook serve, have been discharged. The shipments for the apprentice branch of the service have been discontinued, and such of the youth as desired it have been discharged. The whole number of employés at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is 1,276.

rick Kerrigan, of 14 Mulberry street, died at the hospital from the effects of burns received from her clothing taking fire. The Kerrigans were quarrelling on Tuesday, when Kerrigan seized a kerosen lamp and threw it at his wife. The lamp broke and ting her clothes on fire, burning her terribly on the arms, neck and body.

The work of removing the furniture and papers of the County Clerk's office to the rooms in the new Court House commences to-morrow, from which time the business of the department will be conducted in the new quarters.

berg for furnishing fraudulent naturalization papers came up before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. A most exciting legal tilt occurred between the coun sel for the prosecution and those for the defence, which occupied most of the day, so that but four ourned until Tuesday next.

The California steamer Henry Chauncey sailed for anama yesterday with 932 passengers and over 1,000 tons freight, consisting principally of ma-chinery, much of it being locomotive wheels and The aggregate amount of business consummated in

commercial circles yesterday was light, though there trade. Cotton was in active demand for all purposes and prices were firm at 25%c. for middling Upland. Coffee was quiet, but firmly held. Sugar was freely sought after for refining and speculation, and prices advanced %c. per lb. On Change flour was slow of sale and prices were materially lower. Wheat was dull and nominal and 4c. a 6c. lower. Corn and cats were in moderate demand and ic. lower. Rye was about 5c. lower, Western selling at \$1 51. Pork was in active re quest, but lower, closing at \$27 40 a \$27 45. Beef and lard were quiet and heavy. Petroleum, crude (in bulk), was scarce and 34c. higher, while refined was in fair demand and steady. Naval stores were quiet and generally heavy. Freights were quiet but irmer. Whiskey was dull and unchanged.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. Erastus Corning and C. Van Benthuysen, of Al-any, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain E. R. Hitchcock, of the United States Army, is at the St. Charles Hotel. Captain J. Robertson, of the British Army, Mon treal, and Captain Holcomb, of the United States

Navy, are at the St. Julien Hotel. General R. Gibson, of New Orleans, and General Jenifer, of Maryland, are at the New York Hotel. General T. Moore, of the United States Army, is at

the Clarendon Hotel.

General W. G. Ely, of Connecticut; Rev. F. M. Baker, of Richmond, Va., and R. C. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Carroll and Captain J. S. Whorten, of the United States Army, and Dr. W. Scott, of Kentucky are at the Coleman House. .

The Revolution in Spain-The Position . of

the Church. Our latest news from Europe is in the highest degree encouraging as to the prospects of the revolutionary movement in Spain. Up to the present moment matters have progressed in a manner which almost makes us doubt whether the popular estimate of the Spanish character which has long been entertained is not altogether wrong. We have for some main cause of the backwardness of that really fine country was the result of the gross ignorance and mental imbecility of the people of all ranks and classes. The wise and statesmanlike course which has been pursued by the Provisional Junta, and the unanimity of sentiment which has since the commencement of the revolution pervaded the entire nation, force the question whether we have not been unduly depreciating Spanish intellect. We cannot get over the testimony which has been given by every intelligent traveller in that country since the times of the Great Charles and his successor. Philip. The testimony has been uniform and unvarying that an opportunity enjoyed during the days of Spanish splendor and conquest was recklessly flung away, and that the power and the riches of that magnificent empire. on which the sun never set, should have served no higher or better purpose than that of building up the power of the Church and, through the Church, of enslaving and enfeebling Spanish intellect. No one can deny that darkness has long brooded over Spain, and that of all the European nations she has been the most hopelessly backward. It is at the same time possible that we have not paid sufficient attention to the fact that agencies are at work which have in a remarkable manner changed the conditions under which knowledge is disseminated. The last ten years in Europe have been years of wondrous activity and change. Steam, the printing press, the electric telegraph have given to hours the power and importance once possessed only by years. Many of the changes which are now taking place every day would, fifty years ago, have been regarded as simply miraculous. The old prophetic language of Scripture, "Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased," has but to change its tense to be truthfully descriptive of the facts of the day. From the influence of these new agencies Spain has not been wholly exempt, and if she succeed in carrying this revolution to a satisfactory conclusion she will have given the best

answer possible to those who despise the brains and culture of her children. After all, however, it is not to be denied that, as compared with the other nations of Europe, or, indeed, with any nation anywhere at all representative of Western civilization, Spain has lagged far behind. Intellectually she is certainly the most backward of all the Western nations. Nor is it difficult to understand why it should be so. In no nation of modern times has the Church wielded so tremendous a power as she has wielded in Spain. In no nation has that power been so misused. It would not be difficult to show. did space permit, why in that country such power was acquired. Suffice it to say that when Spain, after long years of effort, came

of watches, jewelry, &c., made the acquaintance of a forth united and victorious from her contest with the Moors, the Church, not unnaturally, claimed the glory and reaped a large harvest of wealth and power. The position of the Church was improved, her power increased, her wealth multiplied by the discovery and conquest of the Indies. It was a privilege claimed by every successful Castilian adventurer, when he returned to the Old World laden with the spoils of the New, to found a chapel or dower some ancient shrine. The spirit of the old Crusaders survived in Spain long after it had died out in the rest of Europe. It was this spirit that drove the infidel from Spanish soil. It was this spirit that gave the Indies to the Spanish crown and that so mightily swelled the army of the faithful. It was the same spirit that pampered and spoiled the Spanish Church. Gorged with wealth, puffed up with vanity and pride, it soon forgot or despised 'its proper mission. In place of training the intellect and heart, it lent its powerful influence to check all freedom of thought and inquiry. To the Spanish Church we owe the fires of the Holy Inquisition-an institution which in Spain and in Flanders made the day horrible and the night hideous for many a weary year, and which, more than any other cause or causes, repressed and finally crushed out the growing liberties of the South of Europe. This Church up to the present moment has been the curse of Spain. It has not only held the people in intellectual bondage, it has broken their spirit, and in 1812, 1820, 1836 and every subsequent period it has, in alliance with despotism, successfully crushed out their hopes. It is, therefore, the one hopeful thing in connection with this revolution that the clergy so far have been found

> to be powerless. We are far from sanguine that the Church may not yet prove a stumbling-block in the way of the revolution. That Church is very bad and very rotten which has not a strong hold on the minds and hearts of the peasant classes, and to control the peasant classes in a country like Spain is to control the bulk of the population. It is already known that the revolutionary leaders have resolved to confiscate large sections of the property of the religious orders. To confiscate church property where a Church is not alien is always a dangerous experiment. It proved a great source of misery to France. It was a hazardous experiment in Mexico. It has yet to be known whether it will not prove the rock on which Italian unity will split. We have no hesitation in saying that the State Church principle is doomed; but the question now before us is, whether in such countries as Italy and Spain the hour of doom has yet struck. We shall be glad to know that it has. Meanwhile it is well to look facts in the face. If the Spanish reformers can set their heel on the Church the revolution will be a lasting success. If the Spanish Church is allowed to come forth again in its might the revolution of 1868 will be found to be as fruitless as the many others which have gone before it. This, rather than the relative merits of monarchy and republicanism-this, rather than who shall be chief of the State, is the question which Spaniards

The Rpiscopal Convention and the Pope.

have to solve.

It would appear that the Protestant Episcopal Convention entertains the idea of addressing a letter to Pius the Ninth, as "Bishop of Rome," which is now awaiting signatures at Trinity Church, with reference to the invitation so generously extended by the Holy Father to all the outside Churches to come into the one fold. under the auspices of the Ecumenical Council to be held in Rome next year. Anything mixed up times is acceptable. To see the lion lying down with the lamb would be a delightful spectacle. Why should not the American Episcopalian Church respond to the call of the Roman See? The Presbyterian Church in England has already established a precedent. Long before the Pope proposed the union of the Churches the London organ of the Presbyterians in England suggested that he, as chief bishop of the Church, should issue such an invitation, and offered to send a delegation to Rome in response. Since the time when Henry the Eighth changed his title of Defensor Fidelis to Defamator Fidelis, joined hands with Luther and Germany and became a greater secessionist than Jeff Davis, there has been no direct communication between the outsiders and the Papal See. But the old saw says "it is never too late to mend." There were no telegraphs or railroads in the days of Bluff Harry and bluffer Martin Luther. We can make both ends meet much easier now than in those days. The Pope proposes it. The Presbyterians of England suggest it. Why does not the Episcopalian Convention of the United States give over its milk-and-water discussions about candles, censers and little boys' muslin robes, and take hold of the new ideanew at least in our day-promulgated from Rome and suggested in London, that all men can live in Christian unity, sheltered in one fold and protected by one shepherd. If some such sensible notion as this was entertained by the Episcopal Convention it might accomplish something better for religion and morality than the frivolities with which its time has been occupied.

STRAMBOAT AND RAILBOAD SLAUGHTER .-Another accident is recorded to-day, involving death and maiming to several persons by an unexplained mishap on the Hudson River Railroad. Coming so closely on the accident on the Sound, it tends to keep up a lively interest in the fate of absent friends who may be compelled to travel by steam. The facts in connection with the collision between the steamer Continental and the propeler Northampton, which we published very fully yesterday, show that there must have been a culpable neglect of duty on the part of the officers of either vessel. It remains for the proper authorities to see that the whole matter is thoroughly investigated. It is not for us to promounce judgment or express any opinion in advance of the elucidation of the details. It is enough to say that an accident. which put in imminent peril hundreds of lives was clearly the result of carelessness and disregard of the laws which define the duties of masters of vessels navigating our waters. It remains now to determine who is to blame in this transaction and to inflict such punishment upon the delinquent parties as may serve to | for the other.

deter others from like carelessness in future. The same is to be said of the railroad disaster. We indulge a faint hope that these matters may not be allowed to drop with the mere record of the casualties.

Reverdy Johnson as a Peacemaker. Honey is sour compared with the sweetness with which our Minister to England, Reverdy Johnson, besmears over and over again the question of the Alabama claims at all the feasts and festivals of which he appears to be the honored guest. At the recent demonstration in Liverpool the representatives of the rival parties in England, Lord Stanley, the Foreign Secretary, and Gladstone, the acknowledged leader of the opposition, were also participants. So was Mr. Laird, M. P., the gentleman who fitted out the Alabama-that pirate of the seas whose career so many American merchants have cause to deplore. In the history of our diplomacy there is nothing so placable and amiable as the spoken utterances of Mr. Johnson. If pleasant words can heal international difficulties, surely Mr. Johnson is just the man to make everything square between Great Britain and the United States. But it is evident that Lord Stanley, judging from his speech at the Liverpool banquet, does not regard the matter as settled. Where Mr. Johnson cosily and sanguinely affirms Lord Stanley only cautiously hopes. A few points have been partially arranged, he says, but he trusts that "Mr. Johnson and I" can settle the matter satisfactorily. Lord Stanley declines to say that two of the impending points of difference between the two governments have been absolutely settled and disposed of, because it remains with the American government to ratify the views of Minister Johnson. What these two points are is not defined by either of the diplomatic orators. That Mr. Johnson is quite sanguine of success in his diplomatic connections appears evident from his language; but comparing one spokesman with the other, it does not appear that Lord Stanley is in entire accord with Mr. Johnson as to the certainty of an amicable arrangement. As far as we here on this side of the Atlan-

tic are concerned, the post-prandial pleasant-

ries of our Minister and Lord Stanley assume a very meagre aspect compared with the vital question as to whether the three hundred thousand millions of dollars-more or lesswhich our merchants have lost by the direct interference of Great Britain with our trade on the ocean during the war by fitting out privateers in the service of the confederacy, and the thousands of millions more to which extent our shipping interest has suffered since that time, are to be paid. Apart from the elegant banquets, the eloquent speeches, the political devices of British politicians to make these ovations to the American Minister the occasion of a bid for popularity, the question which we desire to see answered is this: Are we going to be paid our money, or are we not? All else connected with these ovations is mere flummery. We can read with appreciation the finished oratory of Stanley, the two-edged rhetoric of Gladstone, the exquisite play of both these accomplished orators and statesmen on the chesaboard of politics-all the more keen and careful play just now that the interests of the parties they respectively represent are on the eve of a settlement, are in the balance between triumph and discomfiture—but the material point for us is the payment of the claims resulting from the piratical invasion upon our commerce created and encouraged by British statesmen, members of Parliament and shipbuilders like Mr. Laird, who, on the occasion of the banquet at Liverpool, appeared prominently in the twofold capacity of the builder of the Alabama and the bosom friend of Reverdy Johnson. While we are not very forcibly impressed with Mr. Johnson's calibre as a diplomatist when pitted against such sagacious heads as the British pollticians he has fallen in with, we cannot refuse to give in our adhesion to the opinion that his attributes as a peacemaker of the most saccharine order are unquestionable. only hope that he will succeed in settling the Alabama claims to the satisfaction of the many American citizens who are interested in the matter, and with due regard to the dignity of the government he represents.

Seymour's Soothing System-Blair Don't

A copperhead organ or two of the East, with certain Bohemian affiliations, under the influence of the fraternity of gamblers, have been since the October elections clamorous for a new Presidential ticket in place of Seymour and Blair, and especially for the removal of Blair from the course. The cliques demanding this change of front say that General Blair has well nigh brought the democratic cause to wreck and ruin by that damaging Brodhead letter, in which the plucky General says if he were President he would "trample the reconstruction laws of Congress in the dust, compel the army to undo its usurpations in the South and allow the people of those States to reconstruct their State governments and send new representatives to Congress." But notwithstanding all this clamor of the democratic Bohemians concerned against Blair, he still keeps the field, still holds his ground and does not abate one jot or tittle of that Brodhead letter, but plants himself in its defence upon the constitution. Now, it seems to have been arranged here in New York that Seymour, on this stumping tour of his, shall be brought into the foreground and that Blair shall be thrust into the background, out of sight. But General Blair is evidently not a party to that arrangement and does not intend to be frightened off. And so Seymour's mission designed to put Blair out of sight will be labor in vain. Seymour's soothing system may be best, but Blair "don't see it."

CUTTING IT RATHER FAT-Reverdy Johnon, Minister of the United States to England. in his friendly embrace with Laird, the builder of the rebel cruiser Alabama. Is this a part of Mr. Seward's programme for the settlement of those Alabama claims, or is Mr. Johnson acting upon that queer idea that the easiest way to gain your case is to yield everything to the other side in advance?

ABOUT AN EVEN THING-Minister Johnson as the representative of the claims of the United States against England, and as the representative of the claims of England against

The Copperhead Movement Against General

The hue and cry raised against General Blair by certain copperhead organs and politicians is disgraceful and one of the most remarkable phases of the Presidential campaign. Here is a man, with an unsullied war record, one of the bravest of the brave in defence of the Union, who three months ago was hailed with enthusiasm as the representative man of democracy and the candidate for the Vice Presidency, now charged with being a deadweight and an obstacle to the party. Though he has satisfactorily explained the Brodhead letter and is working more vigorously than any other man in the campaign, they want to sacrifice him for their own blunders. It is not Blair, but their own stupidity, that has ruined their cause. Still they want to make him the victim. If he is in error as to the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction acts or the power of Congress over the rebel States they all are, for they all stand upon that platform. The Democratic Convention and the leaders of the party everywhere take this ground, and we think unwisely, because it tends to unsettle men's minds as to the future and leaves the door open for future difficulties. The people want this reconstruction business settled and the Southern States restored; and though the plan of restoration has been objectionable they do not desire the question reopened. Urging the unconstitutionality of reconstruction alarms the people as to the future. It carries their memories back to those old Southern constitutional sticklers who preached in the same strain while they were preparing to destroy the government. The truth is, such hair-splitting technicalities are not applicable to the case of the rebel States. The Milligan case, decided by the Supreme Court, which is so generally appealed to by way of showing that the military governments over the South are unconstitutional, applied to the loval States in full possession of all their privileges in the Union, but not to the rebel States. The reconstruction policy and measures of Congress were unwise, vindictive, injurious to the whole country, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and, as regards negro supremacy under them, positively atrocious; still Congress had the power and chose to exercise it. The rebellion destroyed the former relations of the Southern States with the Union, and the manner of their restoration rested with Congress. When they are all in the Union again they can regulate their own domestic affairs as New York and other States do. In the meantime it is impolitic and dangerous to go behind the action of Congress or to agitate the question.

The Internal Revenue Complication There never was such a muddle about anything before as about the internal revenue frauds and complications. The batch of letters published in the HERALD yesterday from Solicitor Binckley, District Attorney Courtney and Commissioner Rollins, explanatory of the action of these individuals in the matter of the internal revenue investigations in this city, shows the utter demoralization and inefficiency of the government. Instead of these officials aiding each other to probe the stupendous frauds that are well known to exist, they actually defeat the object in view and play into the hands of the scoundrels who are robbing the government to the amount of a hundred millions a year. They could not act more against the government which feeds them or more in favor of the defrauders were they paid or bribed by the whiskey rings to defeat the ends of justice. Binckley may be a weak or imprudent man, and he may not have managed the investigation properly or with government, but he was laboring in a good cause and should have received the earnest support of the District Attorney, the Commissioner and every honest man, official or unofficial. In a case like that personal feeling, etiquette or technicalites should have been lost sight of. The vast interests of the government and public should have been regarded superior to all other considerations.

There seems to be no hope of exposing the internal revenue frauds and protecting the government under the present state of things. Even the Congressional investigation commit tee appointed specially to find out and stop the frauds appears to stand in the way of justice and to whitewash the robbers. One of the most prominent members of that committee has a host of relatives and friends in the internal revenue service here. Though the whole department in New York is a sink of iniquity he can find nothing wrong. It is a curious fact that whenever there is a probability of the frauds being exposed this so-called investigation committee of Congress steps in to interfere, and nothing is discovered. The rings that are plundering the government and public make money enough to buy up all the lawyers, heads of the department, Congressional committees and even Congress itself. The whole system of internal revenue wants remodelling and simplifying, with such checks and balances in the management that frauds to any extent will be impossible. This should be one of the first things to which Congress should turn its attention. Until the system be remodelled and responsibility for its management be placed with the proper authority there is no hope of the frauds being discovered or prevented. The Prize Ring Case in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts has laid its firm grip upon a prize fighter. It has him in jail. The penalty hangs over him, and, according to the statutes of that God-fearing and immorality-hating State, the penalty for engaging in a prize fight is a fine of five thousand dollars and five years in the State Prison. Now, here is a clean chance for Massachusetts to set her foot down upon the abominations of the prize ring and set a glorious example to other States. We are not all blessed with such stringent laws as the State where the Pilgrim Fathers burned up at the stake every one who disagreed with them in religion and the morality of prize fighting, therefore we cannot send a modern gladiator to the State Prison for five years. But the laws of Massachusetts provide for this desirable contingency. If the court should condemn the pugilist to pay a fine of five thousand dollars it will be no punishment at all, because half a dozen sparring exhibitions in Boston and other pious towns would pay that the United States. Six for one and half a dozen off; but the State Prison is the thing with which "to try the conscience of the king" of

the pugilistic arens. A little cooling off there for five years would damp the ardor of a hero as famous as Alexander the Great. A few weeks incarceration in the jail at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, had a most soothing effect upon Mike McCoole and Joe Coburn. The former, upon being released, went right off and got married. The latter has subsided into a very quiet individual who fights all his battles in the newspapers.

A little wholesome legislation like that in vogue in Massachusetts would put the disgraceful sport of the prize ring outside the verge of our civilization very soon, and it now depends upon the courts of that State to set the bright example of giving full power to the law which consigns the prize fighter to the State Prison, and thus help to break up the whole degrading and demoralizing

The Revolutionary Troubles in Cuba. Since the outbreak of the Spanish revolution the Island of Cuba has been disturbed by bands claiming the title of revolutionists, The outbreaks have been chiefly near Puerte Principe, Holguin, Tuñas and a few other places. The Captain General has sent troops to put down the insurgents, but at last ints the rains had made the roads so bad that the progress of the troops was much impeded. Meanwhile the insurgents are committing great depredations and striking terror into the inhabitants. This last fact would indicate that the bands are merely robbers. and not men who care for the independence of their island, but for license to do what is forbidden by the laws of civilized society. Hence we must not look for any good to come out of the present so-called insurrection.

That the people of the Island of Cuba wish to be free from Spain is true, and they prefer to annex themselves to the United States. With the example of the neighboring Spanish American republics before them, with their continual pronunciamientos, forced loans, kidnapping and varied outrages, the influential men of Cubs would prefer, however, to remain as they are, unless they can be annexed to some Power able and willing to keep order and peace. Still it must be admitted that the unsettled state of our own Union will dampen the ardent love of the United States that has heretofore burned in the breasts of the Cubans. Moreover, the negro question, as our war has left it, will throw the bulk of the wealthy and not a few of the middle and lower classes into the arms of any Power willing and daring enough to maintain slavery on the island within view of our now free land. However, it is not likely that any European Power will care to come single-handed again to upset the Monroe doctrine. What we have to fear in this respect is a firm coalition, and should Napoleon gain the control of Spanish politica, as he threatens to do now, with Prim in the palace at Madrid, such a coalition would be easy-nay, it will be made.

The best influence we can exert to prevent it is to be found in the speedy settlement of the trouble in Southern States. If Cubans see that people who have hitherto been slaveholders will be treated without degradation they will still cling to their preference for the United States: if we show them that they must expect the treatment we have been giving the South lately they will throw themselves upon Europe. Our plan of reconstruction will shape their annexation. We feel, however, that the Cubans understand already that our policy is to be one of peace, for such is Grant's motto.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON OUT AT LAST .- President Johnson has at last defined his position on the question of the succession. In a despatch to Seymour he comes out strong for mour. He has evidently given up the last hope of democratic change of front and change of leaders, and he gives Seymour the cue in urging him not to spare "the enemies of constitutional government, whether secret or avowed," and that their "arbitrary and unjust usurnations, together with their wasteful, proffigate and currupt uses of the people's treasure will be signally exposed and rebuked." That's the ticket; but Mr. Johnson is somewhat late in the afternoon. Had he come out earlier he might, perhaps, have done better; but still it is something to Seymour on this pilgrimage of his to have a letter of credit from the White House. But what says the Secretary of State? Has he no further interest in New York politics, or is Seymour too much for him?

ANOTHER WEEK OF TWADDLE-Among the earned doctors in verbiage and old women in broadcloth of the Protestant Episcopal Convention. It seems to be utterly impossible to get the conceit into their heads that the world moves or that the cause of the Lord is not advanced by twaddle.

GIVES IT UP .- Mr. Pendleton, from sickness, has been compelled to give up his appointments to speak in Missouri, Michigan and New York. He does not care any longer, perhaps, to waste his ammunition.

WHAT WE MAY NEXT EXPECT TO HEAR-That the English rebel cotton loan bondholders of England have been enjoying a little lovefeast with the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Brooklyn, the City of Churches, so called, is about to indulge in the luxury of a riding school. With theatre, an opera house and a pientiful supply of churches, a riding school is now going to be added

to the attractions of the aspiring city. 'Tis well.

Earthquakes have been particularly busy of late
"swinging around the circle." A shocking affair of this kind visited San Francisco a day or two ago. In this city we have had no earthly convulsions, but in lieu thereof have had Unitarian conferences, dance house crusades, Episcopai conventions and "Gene-

The Street Commissioner is not only rebuilding but s also causing to be extended into the river pier 2 East river. This pier ought to have been repaired years ago, "but it is never too late to mend,"

A whole week has passed and not a word, not even a "brief" elucidatory epistic of a dozen newspaper columns has appeared from the pen of the presiding letter writer to the Citizens' Association. the matter? Can the Street Commissioner answer? The Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals is following up with particularly sharp sticks drivers of coal carts and all others who venture into the streets with horses having sore backs. There is never a sitting of the Special Sessions but a num ber of these unlacky hombres are hauled up, and, through the instrumentality of Mr. Bergh, fined. Since the elections of last week there has been a

rise in Wall street not only in United States bonds, but in the bonds of the Southern Border States. This does not look so much like civil war in those States after Grant's election. There must be something wroug dere. "Fetch on your bears,"